Emission and effluent standards have been notified for various categories of industries under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.

The Air quality is monitored at 339 locations in 126 cities/towns across 25 States and 4 UTs in the country.

Action plans for improvement of Air quality have been prepared and implemented for 16 cities.

Cleaner fuels have been introduced for control of vehicular pollution as per Auto Fuel Policy.

Source Apportionment Studies for suspended particulate matter (SPM) and Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM) have been initiated for ascertaining contribution from various sources in six cities, namely, Delhi, Kanpur, Mumbai, Pune, Bangalore and Chennai through various institutions.

For controlling water pollution emanating from Small Scale Industries units, a Centrally sponsored scheme for establishment of Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) is under implementation.

Pollution in Similipal Forest Biosphere in Mayurbhanj

3270. SHRI BHAGIRATHI MAJHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

whether Government is aware of the fact that in the core area of Similipal Forest Biosphere in Mayurbhanj district of Orissa State where national tiger project exists/locates, a numerous stone cutting crushers and iron extraction machines have been set up;

if so, whether these machines have not only been creating environmental pollution but also distructing all living human, animals and plants;

if so, whether they have been permitted by Government for such dangerous activities; and

if not, the steps Government has taken/would take against these culprits/companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) Similipal Tiger Reserve is located within the Similipal Biosphere Reserve. As reported by the State, no stone cutting crusher or iron extraction machine have been set up within the core area of the Biosphere Reserve.

(b) to (d) Questions do not arise.

Impact of global warming on the economy

3271. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

the details of impact of Global Warming on the economy;

the steps taken by Government in this regard;

whether it is **a** fact that the developed countries are contributing to a much larger extent to this global warming;

if so, the details thereof; and

the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRINAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Government is aware of the likely impacts of global warming on various sectors. A preliminary assessment of impacts and vulnerability due to projected climate change in key sectors such as water, agriculture, forestry, ecosystems, coastal zones, health, energy and infrastructure was undertaken at the time of preparation of India's Initial National Communication on Climate Change submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2004. The projected climate change impact scenarios indicate increase in and variable trend of both rainfall and temperature into the 21st century, reduction in the quantity of surface run off across the various river basins, severity of droughts and intensity of floods in various parts of the country.

(b) India has been following a path of sustainable development through a range of policies and programmes to mitigate climate change and reduce carbon emissions. Some of the steps » taken by the Government include *inter alia* — setting up of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency and encouraging energy conservation and introduction of energy efficiency labeling, promoting use of renewable energy, power sector reforms, use of cleaner and lesser carbon-intensive fuel for transport, fuel switching to cleaner energy, afforestation and conservation of forests, promotion of clean coal technologies, reduction of gas flaring, encouraging Mass Rapid Transport systems and environmental quality management for all sectors. Besides, India spends every year over 2 percent of the GDP in development measures with strong adaptation content.

Further, the Government has also set up an "Expert Committee on Impacts of Climate Change" in May 2007 to study the impacts of anthropogenic climate change on India and to identify the measures that may be needed to address vulnerability to anthropogenic climate change impacts.

(c) and (d) India with 16% of world population contributes to approximately 4% of global greenhouse gas emissions that amounts to 23.31% of USA, 30.27% of China, 37.39% of EU-15.

(e) India as Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change ' (UNFCCC) has contributed to the preparation of an Action plan at the Conference held in Bali in December, 2007 to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the UNFCCC through long-term cooperative action, now, up to and beyond 2012.

The Government has set up an "Expert Committee on Impacts of Climate Change" in May, 2007 to study the impacts of anthropogenic climate change on India and identify the measures needed to address vulnerability to anthropogenic climate change impacts and any other matter relevant to these.

Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change to coordinate national action for assessment adaptation and mitigation of climate change was constituted on 6th June, 2007 to evolve a coordinated response relating to climate change at the National level. The Council has decided, inter alia, to prepare a National Action Plan on Climate Change to address the challenges of climate change.